





GLASGOW CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE PROPOSED BILLS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND UNITED SOCIETIES.

(Communicated by the Secretary of the Association.)

A MEETING of chemists and druggists was held in the Lesser Trades Hall, Glassford-street, on Thursday evening, 24th of November, to consider the proposed Bills of the Pharmaceutical and United Societies. Copies of each Bill had been distributed amongst the profession during the previous week by the Chemists' and Druggists' Association. During the preliminary arrangements, it had been a matter of discussion whether the meeting should be one of employers only; but seeing that the proposed Bills were intended to affect the entire profession, an invitation had been issued to all. A deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society, Edinburgh, was present, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Kemp, President, Messrs. Brown, Ainslie, Blanchard, Young, and Mr. John Mackay, Secretary.

Mr. C. Buott, Registrar of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, was also present. Amongst the employers were the following:—

Messrs. Hugh Hart, John Currie, James Murdoek, John Taft, Alexander Kinninmont, John Black, Thomas D. Moffat, John Campbell, James Taite, Peter Hanower, David P. Walker, Andrew Wylie, James N. Shearer, J. White, Thomas H. Selater, Clark, Hatriek, Henderson, Paterson, Taylor; Dr. Dobbie; Messrs. Rait of Partiek, McNaught of Greenock, Ferguson of Greenock, &c. A large number of assistants were present.

On the motion of Mr. John Campbell, seconded by Mr. Thomas D. Moffat, Mr. Hugh Hart was called to the chair.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting

Mr. C. Buott, the Registrar of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, who at great length reviewed the policy adopted by the Pharmaceutical Council. He used the term "Council" advisedly, because he was satisfied that very many members of the Pharmaceutical Society did not approve of the policy pursued by the Council. He contended that that policy had been inconsistent and antagonistic to the desires and wishes of the trade, not a representative policy but one of exclusion; quite different, he was sure, from that which their founder, that great champion of pharmaceutical reform, the late Jacob Bell, contemplated. Since Mr. Bell's decease the Council had lost sight entirely of that project which he originated, and which he strove to carry out, namely, to "unite the chemists and druggists in one ostensible, recognised, and independent body." As such a union had not resulted from their twenty years' labour, or rather inaction, the Society which he represented sprang into existence, determined to act in accordance with that great principle, so clearly defined by the founder of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he was happy to state that the efforts of its promoters had not been in vain. Upwards of 3,000 members had joined the United Society, whose existence dated back only three years, and this large body which was steadily on the increase was a "power to be felt," not only on account of its numerical strength, but also because the members were united to promote one great and glorious cause. An overture, he said, had been made to the Pharmaceutical Council to effect a compromise, or rather friendly co-operation, but it had been repulsed with that discourtesy which the Executive of the United Society had always received at the hands of that body. After some other severe strictures on the policy pursued by the Pharmaceutical Council, Mr. Buott apologised to the meeting for having occupied so much of their time, and that he would meantime postpone his remarks on the proposed Bills of the Pharmaceutical and United Societies, so that any gentleman present might have an opportunity of replying to what he had said.

Mr. John Mackay, of Edinburgh (a member of the Pharmaceutical Council), said: Before proceeding to combat the severe strictures which had just been made upon the policy of the Pharmaceutical Council, he begged to express the

pleasure he along with the deputation from Edinburgh experienced, on receiving an invitation to take part in the business of the present meeting. He would not follow Mr. Buott through that labyrinth of tirade and abuse he had heaped on the Pharmaceutical Council and their endeavours; he would confine himself to one or two points. He maintained that the policy of the Council was one of consistent, continued, and laborious action, and none knew better than he the indefatigable, earnest, and constant attention, which the gentlemen composing that Council gave to the affairs of the Society. The names alone of these gentlemen ought to be a sufficient guarantee that all their actions were in accordance with honesty of purpose, and a devotion to the best interests of the Pharmaceutical Society. If there was a name above all others, in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society which he honoured and loved, it was that of the late Jacob Bell. Several years of his professional career had been passed under his superintendence, and he was proud to say that on all occasions when Mr. Bell visited Edinburgh he made his (Mr. Mackay's) house his home. He had, therefore, every opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with his views. No man, he said, had more decided opinions, or expressed them more firmly on the objects of the Pharmaceutical Society than the late much lamented Jacob Bell; his was essentially an unwavering policy, and his oft repeated assertion was, "We have taken up a certain stand point, and it will never do to recede from that." Mr. Mackay contended that the Pharmaceutical Council had in no manner whatever deviated from that steady purpose which originated with their founder, and which was their constant aim and study to carry out in all its integrity. He then entered into a comparison and criticism of the proposed Bills of the Pharmaceutical and United Societies, and while agreeing with the preamble of the latter he characterised several of its clauses as borrowed from the Pharmaceutical; and others, such as clauses 6 and 7, in reference to poisons, he considered quite inoperative, it being a matter of impossibility to draw a line in this very vexed question, where every medicine might be said to be a poison in an overdose. The clause regarding Lord Campbell's Act, he stated, was not applicable to Scotland. In conclusion, he claimed special favour for the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill as being in every way the superior of the two.

Mr. Buott then in general terms addressed the meeting, claiming its support on behalf of the United Society's Bill, which had already been warmly received by the trade in many of the principal towns of England, where the Pharmaceutical Bill was considered to be "essentially unjust" and inadequate to the requirements of the trade.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman called on Mr. Thomas D. Moffat, whom he understood had some opinions to express.

Mr. Moffat said he would confine his remarks to part of the first clause of the Pharmaceutical Bill, and to the 14th clause. In the first clause he found "that it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the business of chemist and druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or shall be duly registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act." In the 14th clause it was stated "that the several fees payable under, and by virtue of this Act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the purposes of the said Society." Mr. Moffat remarked that if this Bill should become law, it might reasonably be supposed that a considerable number of chemists in Glasgow would take their diploma as pharmaceutical chemists. There were about eighty drug shops in the Glasgow Directory, and leaving out the sums for registration which these eighty druggists would require to pay, and taking no account of assistants at all, he believed the Society would gain an addition of at least forty members. Most of his friends considered this too low an estimate; but granting it for the sake of argument, it would give to the Pharmaceutical Society in London the annual amount of £42 sterling. Now he was afraid that this was the point on which any Bill would receive the greatest opposition in Scotland,—the sending of the money to London. He believed that to be the cause of the unpopularity of the Pharmaceutical Society here, and a political blunder on the part of the framers of the original Bill; a student of medicine

might receive his diploma as a medical practitioner in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, without the fees being sent to London, and why should not a student of pharmacy receive his diploma as a pharmaceutical chemist in the same towns on the same terms? In Scotland, generally, and Glasgow in particular, the services of professional lecturers could be had for a small expenditure; and if the fees were retained in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and other towns, if thought desirable, classes could be established and regularly kept up. Local Boards for examination and general management could be instituted, and measures such as existed in London and Edinburgh set on foot; and the mere fact of money being retained in central and representative cities would give strength to the Society. This he trusted would be carefully considered. He had no doubt objections could be urged against this arrangement; but, after a careful consideration of them all, he thought they could easily be overcome. A common objection presented itself—what would be done in the case of the large English towns? In answer to that question he would say nothing. They had to deal with Scotland alone. An apparently strong objection was that Edinburgh received annually £50 from London,—what arrangement should be made there? In his opinion, Edinburgh would be better without it. Were the fees retained, it would certainly be placed in a more independent position. During this present year Edinburgh had transmitted to London £117 4s. 6d., more than half of which was for examination fees, the remainder annual subscriptions. Moreover, the last grant of £50 to Edinburgh was given with a grudge; there was no provision for its continuance in the proposed Bill, and should this Bill become law there was nothing to prevent its being stopped whenever the London Executive might think fit. The strongest objection of all was that the Pharmaceutical Society was not on the same footing as the Scotch Universities, and that there would have to be some bond of union between the London and Scotch chemists. This he was willing to admit, and would not object to the registration fees, which would amount to a considerable sum, being sent to London, provided the Local Scotch Boards retained the examination fees and annual subscriptions, to be used as the Boards might deem expedient, the surplus each year to be forwarded to London to be added to the Benevolent Fund. This, he thought, would do no more, perhaps, than place the Glasgow chemists as far as pecuniary matters went in as good a position as those of Edinburgh were at present, but with this important difference, that the money would be legally secured to them. Mr. Moffat, after these considerations begged to move the following:—"That, as the Bills of the Pharmaceutical and United Societies ignore and make no provision for the retaining of any part of the funds in Scotland it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be an act of injustice to pass a resolution in favour of either; that both should be opposed, and the influence of this meeting be used with the Scotch members of Parliament accordingly."

Mr. John Campbell then rose; but before proceeding to express any opinion on the Bills of both Societies, he begged to convey the very kind thanks of the profession in the city to the deputation from Edinburgh, for the handsome manner they had responded to the invitation to take part in the proceedings of this evening. He then said they had now before them two Bills,—very important measures indeed, if allowed to pass into law. He could not see his way clearly to support either Bill in its present shape, and in saying so, he was sure he expressed the general opinion of the profession in this city. That no allowance should be made in these Bills for retaining part of the monies for educational purposes he considered was unfair; but Mr. Moffat had so thoroughly expressed his views, that he considered it unnecessary to say more than that he cordially concurred in all that that gentleman had said, and begged to second his motion, trusting that the meeting would give it their entire support.

Mr. James Taite then moved the following amendment:—"That legislative restriction is necessary to the public safety, and that one of the Bills should therefore be supported; that the proposed Bill of the Pharmaceutical Society not being based on any ground of monopoly, is more likely to meet the sanction of our free trade legislature, and as emanating from a society already in existence, renders a second society unnecessary."

Mr. Alexander Kinninmont then begged to second the

amendment proposed by Mr. Taite, and in doing so, paid a high compliment to the framers of the Pharmaceutical Bill. He considered the whole Bill as the production of men of thorough business habits, and in every way superior to that of the United Society.

At this juncture an unpleasant *contretemps* occurred—the meeting being about to vote on the motion and amendment which was before it; when Mr. Buott in fairness demanded that the Bill of the United Society should be put to the vote along with the Pharmaceutical Bill. Several gentlemen rose to order, some insisting that Mr. Buott was quite in order, others that he was not in order; at last Mr. McNaught, of Greenock, proposed that the United Society's Bill be put to vote of the meeting, on condition that a clause was inserted in accordance with Mr. Moffat's motion (Mr. Buott having previously expressed his readiness that such a provision should be included in the United Society's Bill). The motion was seconded by Mr. Ferguson, of Greenock. The chairman, however, ruled that the proceeding was not in order, and after a few sharp exchanges the matter dropped.

The chairman then put Mr. Taite's amendment to the meeting, and afterwards Mr. Moffat's motion to oppose both Bills, when the latter was carried by a large majority.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, and the same compliment being paid to the deputation from Edinburgh, and Mr. Buott, of London, the meeting separated.

GOSSIP.*

The stock-in-trade, etc., of Mr. Joseph Meacham, chemist and druggist, Ledbury, were sold by auction on the 1st inst., under a deed of assignment, for the benefit of creditors.

The Pentrepoth Chemical Works, at Morriston, near Swansea, and formerly in the occupation of Mr. David Thomas, deceased, are for sale by private treaty.

Mr. E. Denby, chemist and druggist, formerly of Bodmin, died on the 25th ult.

Mr. Josiah S. Ellis, chemist, of Upper Bangor, died on the 1st inst.

Mr. Maddock, who for more than 40 years carried on the business of chemist and druggist at Tunbridge Wells, died about a fortnight since. The deceased gentleman stood high in his profession, and did much to promote the social, literary, and scientific character of the town. Many local charities also owed their existence and prosperity mainly to his efforts.

Mr. James Elliott, chemist and druggist, Newcastle-on-Tyne, disappeared in a sudden and mysterious manner a short time since. Not the least cause suggested itself for flight; his business was thriving, and his domestic life a happy one. After being absent for a week, during which time inquiries were instituted in every direction without avail, Mr. Elliott made his re-appearance in the town; his version of the affair being that he was suddenly called away to the South of England, and his message to this effect had miscarried.

Mr. A. D. Harmer has commenced business as family and dispensing chemist at South-street, Eastbourne.

Mr. James Sharp, surgical instrument maker, Market-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is retiring from business, and his stock is being sold off.

A few days since Mr. John Emerson, son of Mr. C. Emerson, chemist, of Hartlepool, was mixing some chemicals for a blue light, when the ingredients exploded, and Mr. Emerson's face and hands became burnt and charred in a frightful manner. Fears are entertained that his eyesight is irretrievably gone.

Mr. Chambers Glaister has succeeded to the chemist's and druggist's business of the late Mr. Jeremiah Reed, King-street, Wigton, with whom Mr. Glaister was for some years.

The Directors of the Bolton Gas Company are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the crude tar manufactured in their Works at Bolton, from 1st of January, 1865, to 31st December, 1867. Tenders, by the 22nd inst., to the Manager, Bolton.

Mr. Erskine, chemist and druggist, of No. 138, George-street, Aberdeen, died recently, and his business is for sale by private contract.

* Under this head we shall in future give as many items of trade news as we can collect. The smallest contributions to this monthly budget will be gratefully received.

The effects of the late Mr. W. Smith, druggist, Wood-street, Stratford-upon-Avon, were sold on the 8th inst. Claims upon the estate are to be sent to Mr. R. Walker, Stratford-upon-Avon.

Mr. Alfred Thorby Long, pharmaceutical chemist, has succeeded to the business of Mr. Henry James, No. 1, High-street, Bognor.

Claims on the estate of John Davies, late of Salisbury, chemist and druggist, are to be sent to Mr. C. M. C. Whatman, solicitor, Salisbury.

Mr. W. J. Torkington has succeeded Mrs. Haskell in the perfumery business, Blandford.

Mr. Edward Spenceer, family and dispensing chemist, No. 14, St. Aldate's-street, Oxford, has retired in favour of his brother, Charles Spencer, who will for the future carry on the business.

Mr. Alfred Hodder has succeeded Messrs. R. D. Mitchell and Co., chemists, No. 18, Triangle, Queen's-road, Clifton.

The extensive premises known as the Carmichael School of Medicine, North Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, are for sale.

Mr. William Joyce, chemist and druggist, of Kidsgrove, died on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Robert Isaac Jones, chemist, &c., of Tremadoc, has opened a branch establishment at Portmadoc.

Mr. Alcock has commenced business as chemist and druggist at No. 37, Withy Grove, Shudehill, Manchester.

Mr. W. L. Notcutt has transferred to Mr. Edward Surr the family and dispensing drug business lately carried on by him at No. 399, High-street, Cheltenham.

Claims on the estate of the late Mr. Peter Burgess, chemist and druggist, Market-place, Macclesfield, are to be sent to No. 22, King-street, Macclesfield.

Claims on the estate of Mr. Eli Wilde, chemist and druggist, late of No. 59, Rochdale-road, Manchester, are to be sent to Mrs. Charlotte Wilde, addressed to Messrs. J. and E. Whitworth, solicitors, St. James's-square, Manchester.

Messrs. William Hayes and Co. have opened for the sale of drugs, chemicals, etc., the South City Drug Hall, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Mr. John Branson has opened an establishment for the sale of drugs, at No. 17, Masboro-street, Masboro.

Messrs. Blunt and Salter, chemists, Shrewsbury, have dissolved partnership, and the business will in future be carried on by Mr. Blunt.

Mr. Arblaster, chemist, Castle-street, Shrewsbury, has disposed of his business to Mr. J. B. Salter.

Mr. James S. Pattinson, chemist and druggist, has removed to No. 23, Botchergate, Carlisle.

Claims on the estate of Lydia Elizabeth Taylor, Aylsham, chemist and druggist (under the management of Mr. Bacon, of Coltishall) are to be sent to Mr. P. Hurry Asker, solicitor, St. Giles's-street, Norwich.

Mr. W. T. Atkins has taken the drug business lately carried on by Mr. J. F. Muller, at Wymeswold.

Mr. William Liddeard, chemist, No. 36, Boro, Farnham, has transferred his business to Mr. W. Shaw.

Mr. R. Condy, Bath, has opened an establishment for the sale of drugs and chemicals at No. 40, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport.

Mr. John Wood has commenced business as family and dispensing chemist at No. 9, Market-street, Faversham.

Mr. W. Cornish, chemist and druggist, has removed from the King's-road to No. 174, Western-road, Brighton.

Mr. Corrie, who for thirty years carried on the business of chemist, in High-street, Bedford, died recently; Mrs. Corrie, the widow, intends carrying on the business.

Messrs. Ford and Bickerdyke, soda-water manufacturers, Nottingham, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be for the future carried on by Mr. W. Ford.

Messrs. McEwen and Co., chemists, Donegal-place, Belfast, have commenced an aerated-water factory in connexion with their establishment.

Claims on the estate of Charles Garforth Hodgson, chemist and druggist, Shipley, York, are to be sent to Mr. E. A. Barrett, solicitor, Bradford.

The Committee of the North London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition awarded a prize to Mr. J. Hawthorne, operative chemist, No. 22, Clerkenwell-close, for samples of writing ink, &c.

A disastrous fire occurred a short time since on the premises of Mr. Forth, wholesale chemist, Clive-street, North

Shields. Property was destroyed to the amount of several thousands of pounds.

The chemists and druggists of Inverness have agreed to close their establishments at nine o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Betts, the patentee of "Betts's metal," so largely employed for capping bottles, has obtained judgment against the directors of "Wimshurst's Patent Metal Foil and Sheet Metal Company (Limited)," who are restrained from infringing his patent in future, and are made to pay the costs of the trial.

The twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Cincinnati, on September 21st, and the two following days. We shall notice the proceedings in our next.

We have received a very satisfactory letter from the Secretary of the New Drug Company. Unfortunately, it came to hand when our Correspondence columns were made up, and we are therefore compelled to defer its publication until next month.



A Manual of Qualitative Analysis. By R. GALLOWAY, F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry. Fourth Edition. London: John Churchill and Sons. 1861. Pp. xvi.—331. Price 5s.

The fact of the third edition of Professor Galloway's excellent Manual having been exhausted in little more than two years speaks volumes for the increasing estimation in which his system of conveying instruction in qualitative analysis is held by teachers and students, and that, too, in spite of the existence of numerous works on the same subject from the pens of Fresenius, Rose, Noad, Rimmington, Northcote, Church, and many others.

Professor Galloway's method of imparting instruction is one that is not, as far as we are aware, adopted by the authors of any similar manual. Most analytical works either presuppose a very extended knowledge of the properties of the elements on the part of the student, or else they treat him (as Professor Galloway justly observes) as a mere analytical machine, giving him directions to perform such and such processes in the style of the cookery book, without the slightest hint at names for such proceedings. The true method of teaching any art, be it of cooking or analysis, is undoubtedly never to allow any instruction to be given without the principles on which the instructions are founded being clearly explained beforehand. In the work before us, Professor Galloway carries out this system to its fullest extent, and has done for analytical chemistry what Colenso and Tate have done for arithmetic and mathematics. It may be said that chemical students have generally sufficient intelligence to discover the principles for themselves; but it cannot have escaped the notice of every teacher of analysis, that when the student has only a few hours a week to devote to chemical pursuits, he will rather take things for granted, and work by rule of thumb, than spend his time in doing what his teacher ought to do for him.

The book is conveniently divided into two parts, which treat respectively of the analyses of inorganic and organic substances. The first chapter treats of the general principles and method of working; the second and third giving minute particulars of the behaviour of the six groups of metallic bases with the various general and special reagents. The fourth chapter gives directions for the detection and identification of the more common acids, inorganic and organic; and the fifth instructs the student in the general examination of solid and liquid substances, to which is added a succinct account of blowpipe analysis.

Chapter VI., which comprises the Second Part, treats entirely of organic substances, both animal and vegetable. The paragraphs 773-997 will be especially interesting to the medical student, as they minutely describe the properties and reactions of the most important animal principles. The paragraphs on the analysis of urine and urinary calculi will form an excellent introduction to a more extended study of these very important branches of medical chemistry.

The appendix to Part I. gives a capital account of Bunsen's method of detecting the relative quantities of potash, soda, and lithia in the various alkaline silicates by the blowpipe.

In chapter V. minute directions are given for the recognition of bases by the examination of the flame in which the substance is burnt through coloured media, Merz's method receiving a large amount of well-merited attention.

In the chapter devoted to the bases the alkalies and alkaline earths are dwelt upon at great length, and are treated with the attention these important substances demand, instead of being dismissed in a few lines, as is too often the case in analytical manuals.

We are glad to see so much space devoted to animal and vegetable analysis, the only fault we have to find with this part of the book being, that it is too short. We should almost sooner have seen this second part, which now appears for the first time, extended and published as a separate volume.

We are almost sorry, too, that Professor Galloway did not launch boldly into the new symbolical notation, which during the past year has made such strides as to have rendered the old mode of formulation something more than obsolescent. We believe ourselves to be correct in stating, that the new system is now taught in the majority of chemical classes throughout England at least, and we cannot help thinking that to the latest students Professor Galloway's book will be somewhat confusing. In two or three years (by the end of which time we hope to see the fifth edition) the old notation will be as unintelligible to the general chemical student as Chaucer is to the ordinary English reader, and Professor Galloway, who in his admirable "Second Step" has done the Unitarians such good service, should have taken heart of grace and joined them once and for ever.

The tables, which are included in the body of the work in their proper places instead of being transported to the farthest ends of the book, are particularly clear and full, and contain the marrow of the instructions given in the text. They deserve to be "writ large," and republished in sheets for suspension, and would form fitting additions to the Professor's "Chemical Tables" already published, and which we had the pleasure of favourably reviewing some time since.

To those students who have only a limited time to devote to chemical analysis—and the pharmacist, perhaps, more than any other scientific worker belongs to this category—Professor Galloway's Manual is, perhaps, the best yet published, and as such we recommend it to our readers most strongly.

Botany for Novices: A Short Outline of the Natural System of Classification of Plants. By L. E. B. Whittaker and Co. Pp. 60.

This little book has been lying for months on our library table, and now, when we find time to look into it, the season for botanizing has passed. Specimens are scarce indeed at mid-winter: a few fruits may be gathered by the enthusiastic collector, but all the flowers are gone "quite underground," as Herbert quaintly says, whither they depart

"To see their mother root, when they have blown,
Where they, together, all the hard weather,
Dead to the world, keep hence unknown."

Still, though the "barrenness" of "cold December" puts a stop to botanizing, it cannot interfere with the study of the elements of botanical science. To prepare ourselves for intelligent observation in the field, we must get through some hard reading, and for such work the long winter evenings are naturally selected.

To the actual beginner in the study—the novice in fact—we warmly commend the little book before us. It will help him over the very difficulties which have disheartened many would-be botanists, and given them a false impression of the science. It will set before him in a bright light the beautiful truths upon which the natural system of classification is based—truths which in most manuals are concealed beneath repelling technicalities. Though all that L. E. B. has to say is comprised in sixty small pages, it will give the attentive reader a clear understanding of the chief divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and the structural characters by which they are distinguished. It will enable him to name, without hesitation, the class and sub-class of any plant he is likely to meet with, and prepare him for the study of advanced text-

books. The author has avoided the mistake of many writers of rudimentary works, and not attempted too much. He does not pretend to give an outline of the whole domain of botany, but confines himself to one department, which he maps out with great distinctness. The "little knowledge" he supplies is not "dangerous," for it is not superficial, but sound and practical. The book is written in a very pleasing style, and is illustrated by several carefully-executed woodcuts.

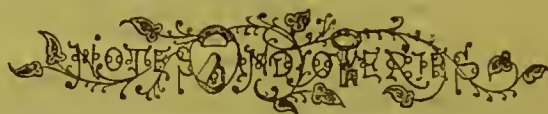
We hope we may some day have the pleasure of welcoming a more ambitious work on botany from the pen of L. E. B.

Royle and Headland's Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Fourth Edition. Churchill and Sons.

This edition has been remodelled throughout on the basis of the British Pharmacopœia. We will review it at length in an early number.

Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry, etc. Part XXII. Lipy—Magnesium. Longmans.

The most important contribution to the present part is an elaborate paper on the Diffusion of Liquids, giving a detailed account of the investigations of Graham and others, and describing their application to analysis (Dialysis). There is also a long article on Madder.



A. M.—No candidate for a dispensership in the army is accepted, unless he has passed the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society.

G. Hildige.—We believe the *American Dispensatory* of Dr. King gives full information upon the concentrated organic remedies used by the so-called "eclectics." You will probably be able to obtain this work from Tribner and Co., or Sampson Low.

"Inquirer."—1. Gold size, prepared from boiled linseed oil, thickened with yellow ochre, and ground perfectly smooth. 2. Copal varnish.

G. G.—The best roll Annetta is cut into slices and boiled in water for some time. A portion of the melted wax is added, and the boiling continued until the wax has taken up the colour. This coloured wax is then added to the remainder of the melted wax, in sufficient quantity to produce the required tint. Much of the foreign wax is coloured in this way.

J. G. H.—Communicate with the Registrar of the United Society, 20, New Ormond-street, London, W.C.

"A Druggist."—Tilden gives the following formula for Tincture of May Apple (Podophyllum):—℞ Fluid Extract 3 oz., Alcohol 13 oz. Dose, one and a half to four drachms. (We are not told what is the strength of the Fluid Extract.) In the absence of any authorized formula the following, perhaps, may be of service: ℞ Podophyllum Root, coarsely powdered, 3℥ oz., Spirit Oj. Percolate and make up to Oj. Dose, ʒj. to ʒij.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES HENRY BAKE, Manchester, chemist.
EDWARD THOMAS GREEN, College-street, Chelsea, chemist.
JONAS BROOK, Cowcliffe, Huddersfield, manufacturing chemist.
WILLIAM JAMES SHARWOOD, Lower Thames-street, wholesale druggist.
CHARLES POPE ROSSON, Salford, chemist.
RICHARD ROBERT HELLIER SEARLE, Plymouth, chemist.
WILLIAM PICKERING, late of Birmingham, chemist.
MATTHEW POUND, Leather-lane, Holborn, wholesale chemist.
BARNARD SMITH, Jewry-street, drysalter.
GEORGE MICHAEL GLASS, Brandon-street, Walworth, and Binfold-place, Clapham-road, gelatine manufacturer.
FREDERICK WILLIAM WRIGHT, Gravesend, chemist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. DAVIS and J. J. FLOWER, Fulham-road, chemists.
C. VIRGO and E. SMITH, Worcester, chemists.
GOODSON and CLARKE, Liverpool, manufacturing chemists.
ARCHER, ATKIN, and Co., Kirkdale, near Liverpool, dye-wood cutters.
PICKERING and LEWIS, Suffolk-street, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, manufacturing chemists.

MR. FARADAY AND SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. Faraday, in answer to a spiritual invitation, has sent the following characteristic reply:—"Gentlemen, I am obliged by your courteous invitation, but really I have been so disappointed by the 'manifestations' to which my notice has at different times been called, that I am not encouraged to give any more attention to them, and I therefore leave those to which you refer in the hands of the professors of legerdemain. If spirit communications not utterly worthless should happen to start into activity, I will trust the spirits to find out for themselves how they can move my attention. I am tired of them. With thanks, I am very truly yours, M. FARADAY. Royal Institution, Oct. 8."



LONDON, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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THE TWO BILLS.

THIS is not the title of a farce. The Bills are not two persons who get mistaken one for the other, like the two Dromios. They are measures, not men; but as they both aim at regulating the trade of chemists and druggists in Great Britain, they are likely to produce a new Comedy of Errors. Still, though they have many features in common, one may be easily distinguished from the other.

The Bill proposed by the United Society is a scheme for incorporating all retailers of drugs and dispensers of medicines who are not registered under any existing Act of Parliament. It provides for the elevation of the body, by proposing that those who commence business when the Chemists' and Druggists' Act is in force, shall prove themselves properly qualified by passing an examination. It also provides that the interests of the chemists and druggists registered under the Act shall be looked after by a Council elected from their own body.

The Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council is a project for bringing all dispensing chemists under the influence of the Pharmacy Act. It proposes to register those who are at present in business, and to apply the fees exacted for such registration to the purposes of the Pharmaceutical Society. It further proposes that all the dispensing chemists of the future shall have received a certificate of competent skill and knowledge from the Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society. In return for the fees to be paid by the chemists now in business, the Bill offers them nothing but simple registration, and a possible participation in the benefits of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. They are to have no voice in the government of the Society, and are to enjoy none of the special privileges which have been granted to the unexamined members of that body.

We have not space in the present number for a careful comparison of the two Bills; but the few words we have written will suffice to indicate the scope and character of each. The proposed "Chemists' and Druggists' Act" is certainly more in keeping with the spirit of British laws than the proposed "Pharmacy Act of 1864." We wish they could be fused together in one grand measure, which might have the hearty support of the whole trade.

Unfortunately, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society

will persist in acting without consulting the body they seek to govern. On the 22nd of last month they had an interview with the Home Secretary on the subject of their proposed Bill, and endeavoured to enlist the interests of the Government in its favour. Yet this Bill had never been submitted to those chemists and druggists who would be most affected by it, were it to pass the Legislature.

EGG AND BAKING POWDERS.

Now that Christmas with its puddings and mince-pies, Twelfth-day with its cakes, and Shrovetide with its pancakes, are approaching, it will not, we are sure, be considered out of season to say a few words on certain chemical compounds used somewhat too largely in the preparation of the familiar delicacies we have mentioned.

The science of chemistry has doubtless done a great deal for the art of cooking; but there were great men before Agamemnon, and first-rate cooks before oxygen and chlorine were thought of. Chemical philosophers have really much to answer for in the way of introducing innovations into the mode of preparing certain articles of food. Granting that the processes for making unfermented bread, and that exceedingly unpalatable pabulum known as "aërated bread," are very pretty in their way as scientific contrivances, we must say we prefer bread made in the original method, with good clean fresh brewer's yeast. To take another example. We greatly admire the skill with which certain chemists combine the ethers and alcohols, and form flavours approaching very closely to those of natural fruits; but at the same time we instinctively avoid fictitious jargonel pear drops and artificial pine apple candy, as being simply nasty.

We have been led to make these few remarks from perusing a little pamphlet on egg and baking powders, cleverly written by a lady, who has evidently devoted much attention to the subject of the philosophy of cooking. The pamphlet in question contains the substance of a paper read by the author at the Brighton Literary and Scientific Institution, before a large audience, and exposes with great justice the absurdity and fallacy of using these chemical substitutes for eggs, yeast, and butter.

The substitution of a few grains of tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, or bicarbonate of ammonia, for eggs and butter, is eminently hurtful, not because these substances are noxious in themselves, but because by their use a large amount of nutritious elements are in a manner subtracted from the articles of diet in which they are used. Some egg powders are really hurtful, from containing chromate of lead as a colouring matter.

The fair author lets us into a secret touching these said egg powders, which we are very glad to be able to tell our readers. It seems that certain cooks, whose avarice exceeds their conscientiousness, are in the habit of buying and using egg powders constantly, but take care to charge their mistresses for eggs in their weekly accounts, of course pocketing the difference. This very interesting little brochure also criticises severely the practice of scientific men in giving flaming testimonials to these and other similarly worthless wares. As, however, we intend to go fully into the question of testimonial mongering very shortly, we shall say no more on this part of the matter.

Our readers can do much in banishing nasty compounds from the kitchen, either by not selling them, or by informing their customers of their composition. A little inquiry, too, in cases of disordered stomachs in children, will, no doubt, reveal the fact that many infantile ailments may be traced to the use of these unwholesome, or at any rate innutritious, substitutes for eggs and butter.

We should be glad to see a few more intelligent housewives entering the laboratory, and paying a little attention to the science of domestic economy, and profit by the good example set them by the lady, whose pamphlet we have read with so much interest, and from whose graceful pen we hope to see many more papers of a similar kind.

"CHEMISTS AND THEIR POISONS."

UNDER this heading the Editor of the *Western Daily Mercury* prints the following indignant letter from Mr. R. Granville of Saltash:—

"Sir,—I write to inform you that to-day I sent a person to Devonport for a three-grain calomel pill, and also for one ounce of salts and senna. The pill I took, and my wife was about to mix the salts and senna, when she discovered that it was *salts of lemon*! Now, had this been sent to some persons it would have been doubtless mixed and taken, and the result would have been death and an inquest. This stuff was made up by a respectable druggist of Fore-street, Devonport.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"R. GRANVILLE."

Not being able to punish the respectable chemist with fine or imprisonment, Mr. Granville places him in the newspaper pillory, and publishes his address, as a caution to the public. Luckily the unfortunate chemist has an able champion in a professional brother, who explains in another letter how the supposed mistake may have arisen. He says:—

"Mr. G. has not communicated the whole of the facts connected with the sending for that calomel pill and ounce of salts and senna. Did he send a written order, or a verbal message, and if the latter, by whom? Presuming that the person who asked for it did not enunciate his or her words properly, is there much to wonder at in the substitution of one article for another, having, when hurriedly spoken, much the same sound, remembering that 'an ounce of salts and senna' is not a common compound? Mr. G. does not tell you that the salt of lemon was sold without a label, so one must infer that it bore one; even if it did not the difference between the crystals of Epsom salts and the fine powder of the salt of lemon is so apparent, that a child knowing the one would readily notice the difference. Again, supposing it had been mixed the difference in taste would have warned the patient. But, Sir, a dose of salts and senna is not mixed and taken in a moment. The senna leaves have to be infused in boiling water for several hours, and in the absence of every other warning, the mere fact that no senna leaves were present would be sufficient to indicate that something was wrong, and lead to an investigation. But what is 'an ounce of salts and senna?' In the whole of my experience I never heard of such an order. Epsom salts are generally retailed at a penny, and senna leaves at four-pence the ounce. They cannot be mixed and sold as a compound; they must be enclosed in two parcels; and I never heard them asked for but as any other two of the many articles sold by the druggist are enquired for—an ounce, or pennyworth, as the case may be, of salts, and a pennyworth of senna. Had this been asked for, Mr. G. would doubtless have got what he wanted; and the mistake was partly caused by his own negligence or ignorance in not giving a proper message. 'An ounce of salts and senna'—a compound never heard of—hurriedly spoken to a man who wishes to serve his customer quickly, is misunderstood as 'an ounce of salts of lemon,' and the latter article is sold and doubtless properly labelled. When taken home the mistress finds there has been an error—probably the label informs her of it."

Every member of the trade ought to feel grateful to "a chemist and druggist" for these admirable remarks on Mr. Granville's "stuff."

EDITORIAL NOTE.

We conclude the present volume without any fear of losing subscribers on beginning a new one, for we have received a number of kind letters which prove that our honest endeavour to represent the interests of chemists and druggists are fully appreciated. Our arrangements for next year are complete, and we can safely promise our readers as many good numbers as there are months. We shall continue to have the valuable aid of Mr. C. W. Quin, F.C.S., Mr. J. C. Braithwaite, Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, and other contributors to our present volume. We have also secured the services of several well-known writers on chemistry and pharmacy, who have not been connected with us before. So wishing our readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we take our leave of them until the middle of January.

A REVIEW OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY J. C. BRAITHWAITE AND J. C. BROUGH.

X. NEW AND ALTERED PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULÆ.

LINIMENTS.

SEVEN additions have been made to this class of preparations. Six have undergone more or less alteration, and two have been discarded.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI.—*Liniment of Aconite.* This is an entirely new preparation, and is directed to be made by moistening twenty ounces of powdered Aconite root with Spirit, macerating for seven days, and then percolating into a receiver containing the Camphor, until the product amounts to one pint. Each fluid ounce is intended to represent the powers of an ounce of the dried root. It is "applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, alone or mixed, with Soap Liniment or Compound Camphor Liniment, and rubbed on the part."*

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.—*Liniment of Ammonia.* The strength of this preparation has been reduced to correspond with the formula of the D. College, which contains one of Ammonia in every four parts. The L. and E. ordered one part in every three.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ.—*Liniment of Belladonna.* This is another new preparation which is directed to be made in a similar manner to that of Aconite, namely, by moistening twenty ounces of powdered Belladonna root with Spirit, macerating for seven days, and then percolating into a receiver containing the Camphor, until the product amounts to one pint. One fluid ounce of the liniment contains the virtues of one ounce of the dried root. It is four times the strength of the Extract of the leaves and stalks. Mr. Squire states that it is "prescribed with equal parts of Soap Liniment, or Compound Camphor Liniment, and is an excellent topical application for neuralgic pain. When an oily liniment is required, the Liniment of Belladonna and Chloroform is used." All the medical authorities appear to agree in considering it to be an improved and efficacious remedy.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.—*Compound Liniment of Camphor.* The formula of the D. College is adopted in this case also. It contains two-thirds more Ammonia than the L. No formula is given by the E. College. It is a useful stimulating application in chronic rheumatism and tic-douloureux.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS.—*Liniment of Cantharides.* This is a new formula in which we are directed to macerate eight parts of Cantharides in powder in four parts of Acetic Acid for twenty-four hours, which renders the vesicating principle of the Cantharides more soluble; the mixture is then to be transferred to a pereolator, and Ether passed slowly through till twenty fluid ounces are obtained. When speaking of this preparation in his lectures before the Royal College of Physicians Dr. Garrod said, "I have used many ounces for the purpose of raising blisters, and have found that one application is almost always effectual." It contains one part of Cantharides in two and a-half parts. The D. College ordered it to be made by digesting three parts of Spanish Flies in twelve parts of Olive Oil. Neither the L. or E. give a formula.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI.—*Liniment of Chloroform.* Another new preparation made by mixing two parts of Chloroform with two parts of Liniment of Camphor, the oil in which prevents the evaporation of the Chloroform. It is an excellent combination for the exhibition of Chloroform, and has a stimulating effect when applied to a tender skin. It contains one part of Chloroform in every two parts.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS.—*Liniment of Croton Oil.* This is directed to be made by mixing one part of Croton Oil with seven parts of Olive Oil. It, therefore, contains one part in every eight parts. According to Mr. Squire it is "scarcely strong enough to produce pustular eruptions in all cases." The D. College orders one part of Croton Oil to be mixed with seven parts of Oil of Turpentine. No formula is given by either the L. or E.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.—*Liniment of Mercury.* The formula of the D. College is here again adopted. It contains one part of Mercury in every six parts, and is employed as a stimulating liniment for indolent ulcers. It differs but slightly from the preparation of the L. College, and does not appear to possess any superiority over it, for Dr. Redwood remarks,* "The experience we have had in the keeping of these two liniments while in our collection at the International Exhibition, is favourable to the London preparation, for this has kept without separation up to the present time, while the Dublin liniment soon changed, and has undergone complete separation." The E. gives no formula.

LINIMENTUM IODI.—*Liniment of Iodine.* This is another new preparation containing one of Iodine in every five parts. Mr. Squire states that it is of a "proper strength for painting upon bursers and enlarged glands, but if used incautiously it will blister."

LINIMENTUM OPII.—*Liniment of Opium.* The formula of the D. College has been adopted, which contains one part of Opium in every two parts. Like that of the E. the L. contained only one part of Opium in every four parts. The addition of the Opium to the Soap Liniment is said to render it more useful in many cases of rheumatism and local pains.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.—*Liniment of Soap.* This formula

* Squire's "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia."

• Pharmaceutical Journal, Vol. V. Second Series, p. 475.

is very similar to those of the L. and E. College, and contains about one part of Soap in every ten parts. The D. College omits the Rosemary. The Ph. Brit. directs us to "mix the Water with the Spirit, add the other ingredients, and digest at a temperature not exceeding 70° F., with occasional agitation until all are dissolved." In reference to this Mr. Squire remarks that "so far from all being dissolved, as the British Pharmacopœia states, he finds that there is a considerable quantity left undissolved."

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.—*Liniment of Turpentine.* This is the formula of the D. College again, and contains one part of Turpentine in every two and three-fifth parts.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM.—*Acetic Liniment of Turpentine (Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic Acid, Ph. Brit.)* This is a new preparation, and is the celebrated liniment of St. John Long. It contains one part of Turpentine, and one of Acetic Acid in every three parts.

Omissions.—*Linimentum Æruginis, L.; Linimentum Ammoniac Compositum, E.; Linimentum Ammoniac Sesquicarbonatis, L.; Linimentum Simplex, E.; Linimentum Cantharidis, D.*

HONEYS.

An addition has been made to this class of preparations in the Ph. Brit.; two, however, have been discarded, and one has undergone a little alteration.

MEL BORACIS.—*Honey of Borax* contains a trifle more Borax than the L., E., or D., namely one part in every eight parts. Mr. Squire considers that the preparation would be greatly improved if one part of Borax were dissolved in one part of Glycerine, and six parts of Honey added.

MEL DEPURATUM.—*Clarified Honey.* Similar to the D. formula. Neither L. or E. give any.

Omissions.—*Mel Rosæ, L., E.; Oxymel Scillæ, L.*

MIXTURES.

Of these preparations two new ones have been added, three have undergone alteration, six have been omitted, and two others have been transferred to another class under a new name, viz., *Mistura Acaciæ* and *Mistura Camphoræ*, now called *Mucilago Acaciæ* and *Aqua Camphoræ*.

MISTURA AMMONIACI.—*Mixture of Ammoniacum.* Although the formula of the L. College was almost identical with that of the D., the latter has been preferred for introduction into the Ph. Brit.

MISTURA CREASOTI.—*Mixture of Creasote.* This is the same as the formula of the E. College but is stronger of Juniper, so that the unpleasant taste of the Creasote is the better disguised. Why the Glacial Acetic Acid is ordered does not appear at all evident, as the Creasote dissolves readily in the Water without its assistance; and although Creasote dissolves in Glacial Acid, it is again separated on the addition of Water. It cannot, therefore, be of any assistance as a solvent. It contains one part of Creasote in four hundred and eighty-four parts. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

MISTURA CRETÆ.—*Mixture of Chalk.* This most nearly resembles the formula of the D. College, but a quarter of an ounce of Gum Arabic is substituted for half a fluid ounce of Mucilage, and half an ounce more Cinnamon Water is employed. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces, with astringent Tinctures and Opium. Care should be taken to use *Prepared Chalk* as directed, and not *Precipitated Chalk*, as the latter, owing to its crystalline property, is said to occasion irritation of the bowels. It contains one part of Chalk in thirty-four parts.*

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.—*Compound Mixture of Iron.* In this case again, although the formulæ of the three Colleges are closely similar, preference has been given to that of the D. College; the only alteration being, that the Carbonate of Potash is reduced from thirty to twenty-five grains. Dose, 1 to 2 oz. as a stimulating tonic.

MISTURA GUAICÆ.—*Mixture of Guaiacum.* Much the same as the formula of the L. and E. Colleges, but the proportion of Guaiacum is slightly increased. It contains one part of Guaiacum in forty parts; the D. College gives no formula.

MISTURA SCAMMONII.—*Mixture of Scammony.* This is the formula of the Scotch College slightly modified. It contains one part of Scammony in two hundred and forty parts.

The quantity ordered in the formula, namely, four grains of Resin of Scammony to two ounces of milk, is the dose for an adult. Half that quantity is the proper dose for a child. Neither the L. nor D. College give any formula.

Omissions.—*Mistura Acaciæ, L.; Mistura Althææ, E.; Mistura Camphoræ, L., E., D.; Mistura Camphoræ cum Magnesiâ, E.; Mistura Ferri Aromaticæ, D.; Mistura Gentianæ Composita, L.; Mistura Hordei, E.; Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici, L.*

MUCILAGES.

Little change has been effected in this class, one addition only having been made, and one formula discarded.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.—*Mucilage of Gum Arabic.* In the 1836 edition of the Pharmacopœia of the L. College this preparation first received the title of "Mistura," and it appeared under this name in the last edition. Its old name is now restored, and the proportions are altered to correspond with the formula of the Irish College. It contains about one part of Acacia in every two parts.

MUCILAGO AMYLI.—*Mucilage of Starch,* termed by the L. College "*Decoctum Amyli*," remains unaltered except in name. It contains one part of Starch in every forty parts, and is the same as the E. formula. That of the D. is double the strength.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.—*Mucilage of Tragacanth.* This formula directs rather less Tragacanth to be used than that ordered by the E. College. Neither the L. or D. give any formula. This preparation does not keep well, and powder of Tragacanth, rubbed down with a little Syrup first, and afterwards with water, answers equally well. One part of Tragacanth will give more viscosity to water than twenty-five parts of Gum Arabic. It contains one part of Tragacanth in forty-eight parts. Dose, 1 ounce upwards.

Omission.—*Mucilago Hordei, D.*

PILLS.

Some important changes have been made in this class of medicines. No less than fifteen formulæ have been discarded, ten of which belonged to the Pharmacopœia of the E. College, five to the L., and only one to the D. Few additions have been made, but several have undergone a change of nomenclature, or a modification of the different ingredients of which they are composed, or the proportions in which they are ordered.

PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS.—*Pill of Barbadoes Aloes.* This is a new preparation, somewhat resembling the *Pilula Aloes cum Saponē* of the L. Pharmacopœia; but the ingredients differ, Barbadoes Aloes in powder, Hard Soap, Oil of Caraway, and Confection of Roses, being substituted for Powdered Extract of Barbadoes Aloes, Soft Soap, Extract of Liquorice, and Treacle. The preparation of the Ph. Brit. is fifty per cent. stronger than the Pil. Aloes cum Saponē of the L. It contains one part of Aloes in two parts.

PILULA ALOES ET ASSAFETIDÆ.—*Pill of Aloes and Assafetida.* This is the process of the E. College. No formula is given by either the L. or D. It contains one part of Aloes and Assafetida in every four parts, and is cathartic and antispasmodic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.—*Pill of Aloes and Myrrh.* This closely resembles the formula of the E. College, and only differs in the Saffron being ordered dried. There is but slight difference in the formulæ of the three Colleges. The D. orders Hepatic instead of Socotrine Aloes, and dried Saffron in powder instead of Saffron, as in L. and E.; and both L. and D. order Treacle instead of Confection of Red Rose for making into a mass. It contains one part of Aloes in every three parts, and is stimulant and cathartic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. Mr. Squire* remarks "the formula is very old. It was called Pil. Ruffi two hundred years ago."

PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ.—*Pill of Socotrine Aloes.* This represents the *Pilula Aloes* of the E. College, Hard Soap being substituted for Castile Soap, and a small quantity of Oil of Nutmeg being added. It contains one part of Aloes in every two parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA ASSAFETIDÆ COMPOSITA.—*Compound Pill of Assafetida.* This formula corresponds to the *Pilula Assafetida*

* See B. S. Proctor on Mist. Croton Co. in CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for October, 1863.

* Companion to the Pharmacopœia, 2nd edition, p. 18.

of the E. and D. Colleges, and represents the *Pilula Galbani Composita* of the L. The two former differ a little in the proportion of their ingredients, and the E. uses Conserve of Roses instead of Treacle to form a mass. The *Pilula Galbani Composita* of the L. College contained in addition, Prepared Sagapenum and Soft Soap. It contains one part each of Assafoetida and Galbanum in three and a half parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA CALOMELANOS COMPOSITA.—*Compound Pill of Calomel.* This is the formula of the D. College, in which Castor Oil is substituted for the Treacle ordered by the L. and E. It contains one part of Calomel in every five parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains as an alternative.

PILULA CAMBOGLE COMPOSITA.—*Compound Pill of Gamboge.* This, again, is the Scotch formula; but the Ph. Brit. orders Hard Soap in place of Castile Soap. The Irish College gives no formula. It contains about one part of Gamboge in every six parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA.—*Compound Pill of Colocynth.* This is also a modification of the Scotch formula, from which it only differs in substituting Barbadoes Aloes for Socotrine or East Indian, and Water for Rectified Spirit. The L. College gave a very different formula, which was almost identical with that of the *Extractum Colocynthidis* Co., Ph. 1836. It contains about one part of Colocynth in every six parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCIAMI.—*Pill of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.* Another contribution of the Scotch College, with a slight modification, Water being substituted for Rectified Spirit. No formula is given by either the L. or D. It contains about six parts of the Compound Colocynth Pill to three of Extract of Hyoscyamus. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA FERRI CARBONATIS.—*Pill of Carbonate of Iron.* This is also a Scotch formula resembling the *Pilula Ferri Composita* of the L. College, which it replaces, but without the Myrrh; Conserve of Roses, too, is substituted for Treacle. No formula in L. or D. It is used as a tonic for delicate females and children. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

PILULA FERRI IODIDI.—*Pill of Iodide of Iron.* This is a new preparation, which contains one part of the Iodide in every three parts. Dose, 3 to 8 grs.

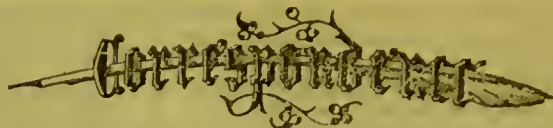
PILULA OPII.—*Pill of Opium.* This preparation has been introduced to replace *Pilula Saponis Composita* of the L. and D. Colleges, and is almost identical with the preparation under that name in the D. Pharmacopœia, the only difference being that Hard Soap has been substituted for Castile Soap. They are all of the same strength, namely, one part of Opium in every five parts. It is anodyne and soporific. Dose, 3 to 10 grs.

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO.—*Pill of Lead with Opium.* This is the *Pilula Plumbi Opiatæ* of the Scotch College; no formula appears in either the L. or D. Pharmacopœia. The proportion of Opium is one part in every eight parts. The mass is ordered by the E. College to be divided into 4-grain pills, each of which contains three grs. of Acetate of Lead and half a grain of Opium, unless double quantity be ordered. It is used in cases of hæmorrhage. Dose, 1 four-grain pill every three or four hours.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA.—*Compound Pill of Rhubarb.* The formulae of the three Colleges very nearly resemble each other, and the present formula is only a modification of the old ones. Thus we find the Oil of Caraway of the L. replaced by the Oil of Peppermint of the E. and D., and Hard Soap substituted for the Soft Soap of the L., and the Castile Soap of the E. and D. Dose, 5 to 10 grs.

PILULA SEILLÆ COMPOSITA.—*Compound Pill of Squill.* This is the formula of the D. College, having Hard Soap substituted for Castile Soap. The L. ordered Soft Soap to be used. This preparation, when made according to the formula of the Ph. Brit., contains one part of Squill in every five parts, which is twice the strength of that of the L. College. Dose, 5 to 10 grs.

Omissions.—*Pilula Aloes Composita*, L. and D.; *Pilula Aloes cum Saponē*, L.; *Pilula Aloes et Ferri*, E.; *Pilula Calomelanos et Opii*, E.; *Pilula Conii Composita*, L.; *Pilula Cupri Ammoniaci*, E.; *Pilula Digitalis et Seillæ*, E.; *Pilula Ferri Composita*, L.; *Pilula Ferri Sulphatis*, E.; *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, E.; *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Seillâ*, L.; *Pilula Opii sive Thebaicæ*, E.; *Pilula Rhei*, E.; *Pilula Rhei et Ferri*, E.; *Pilula Styrcis Composita*, L. and E.



A PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST ON THE RIGHT TO PRESCRIBE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you some correspondence which has been published in the *Liverpool Mercury*, on a question of the most vital importance to ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the chemists in England. You will remember that very lately a most unfortunate error was made in dispensing a prescription in Liverpool, and the patient was accidentally poisoned. Since then, a child has been poisoned by the mother giving an overdose of Syrup of Poppies; and in each case, whether deserved or not, the chemist has had to bear not only his just share, but a great deal more blame than ought in such cases to be heaped upon him. Now at this moment, just when the public mind was greatly and unduly irritated, the opportunity was seized upon for a most cruel, malignant, and unjust attack upon not only the chemists of Liverpool, but upon all the chemists in the kingdom. This attack was made by an M.D., and though the *Mercury* has closed its columns to any further reply, another paper has since appeared, (I have no doubt emanating from some medical authority) attributing the deaths of many infants in Liverpool to medicines sold by chemists and druggists.

You will perceive the original charge is, that children are constantly being brought to medical men and to the public institutions in a dying state, through having been first mistreated by chemists, especially for worms and other complaints; and the obvious insinuation is, that the chemists are the cause of the deaths of these children. Now, Sir, I believe a more false, mean, and malignant attack was never made upon any body of men in the kingdom, than that the medicines usually given by chemists for worms and similar complaints are constantly causing their deaths. In one sense there may be some appearance of truth in these statements. Thousands of persons apply daily to chemists for worm powders and other simple medicines; many of these customers are in a wretched state of poverty, and their children more than half-dead for want of proper food and attention; and in a great majority of cases they would rather pay the chemist a few pence than be sent to any public institution, or be contemptuously treated by a charity doctor. That numbers of these children die, and their parents as a last resource apply to medical men rather than have an inquest held, is no doubt correct enough; but the insinuation that the chemist has been the cause of death is a gross libel; and the attack has evidently been made just at this time to damage, as much as possible, the whole trade and business of all the body of chemists. You will perceive the aim of M.D. and his associates is to enforce heavy penalties upon all chemists for prescribing; and perhaps you will allow me to say one word to the chemists and druggists of the United Kingdom on this subject, as it most unquestionably will, ere long, be again brought before the legislature of the country. Let not the chemists be deceived in this matter—prescribing is only another term for recommending; and if once this point is fairly given up, the trade is utterly and completely ruined, and we must fall into the utter contempt and almost extinction to which the druggist in Ireland is reduced. For one, though not what is commonly called a "prescribing druggist" would not accept of the dispensing of all the surgeries in England to be reduced to the stupid and senseless condition of not being able to recommend a cough mixture, an antispasmodic draught, or a colic dose, without liability to a heavy penalty. No compensation would be sufficient for reducing an intelligent chemist, who has served a term of years behind the counter, to the contemptuous position of being obliged to tell his customers that he is so complete an ass, that he neither can nor dare recommend or prepare them a dose of medicine until they have first seen a medical man. I care not what the practice in some other countries may be; such a humiliating condition, however desirable for the interests of medical men, no man having a spark of English independence or self-respect will ever submit to. So long as the public are willing to consult us on those thousand minor ailments, for which they never think of employing a doctor, it is our duty and our unquestionable right to sell and recommend our preparations. It is, I suppose, well-known that we are universally consulted by all classes, from the peer to the peasant; and I hesitate not to say from fifty years experience, that we are not only capable of prescribing for those cases which are usually brought to chemists' shops, but in many of them we have an immense advantage over the ordinary surgeon. You will observe that our opponents charge us with ignorance of physiology, pathology, and other branches of medicine with high-sounding names, which are perhaps in this case used only to throw dust into the eyes of the public—Are the sources of knowledge closed up to all but doctors of medicine? Let me inform M.D. and his co-slanderers, that we know sufficient about pathology to detect and treat constipation, diarrhoea, colic, cough, toothache, chilblains, indigestion, bilious derangement, and many other affections for which we are daily and hourly prescribing—and with no small success, otherwise the applications to us would be far less numerous than they are; and I am persuaded that in nineteen out of twenty cases, it would be utterly impossible for us to send these cases to medical men, or convince our customers that they would be benefited more by their assistance; the fact is, they would in nearly all such cases prescribe for themselves, or apply to some friend for a family recipe. We have from time immemorial prescribed or recommended our own goods; and in every medical enactment touching our interests there is a clause excepting us from its operation, so far as our proper business is, and has always been conducted. But while this is the only bit of legislation which the chemist and druggist can claim to protect his business from utter destruction by selfish medical men, the latter have obtained so many parliamentary acts in their own favour, that the chemist is all but in their grasp; and, most unquestionably, another effort is about being made to crush him and monopolize the entire trade and profession of medicine into their own hands. Let me warn my brethren in the trade of what is certainly coming, and caution them about any division in the camp. So surely as they begin to quarrel amongst themselves about different pills and separate interests, the influence of medical men will prevail, and the Government will take the matter into its own hands, and we shall be put down by oppressive laws. As one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical

Society, while I freely admit that that Society has not done all which has been expected from it, and has not sufficiently looked after the interests of the whole body of chemists, yet it certainly has done very much, and saved us up to this time from many oppressions by law. Having myself spent scores of pounds in its support, while thousands of chemists have been utterly apathetic, and are now only held together like a rope of sand, I have felt the injustice of the attacks made upon the unexamined members, just as though there was no credit due to the only man who came forward in the time of need, and have ever since done the best in their power to raise the status of the chemist, and have been in fact the basis and groundwork of what has been already effected. My decided opinion is, that the sooner we appeal to the public the better for their information and guidance in this matter, for it is to them a most important question, whether on every trivial ailment they shall by law be deprived of the benefit of our experience, and compelled to consult a medical man on every occasion of taking a dose of medicine. Such a tendency of legislation is decidedly pointed at by the proceedings of medical men in various quarters, and I depend upon your publication more than any other for meeting the forthcoming assaults. I am afraid the Pharmaceutical Society is not decided on the question of prescribing, otherwise "recommending;" and, though I am a dispensing chemist in a wealthy district, I am thoroughly convinced that this point is vital to the existence of the whole body of chemists, and that it cannot be given up without utter ruin.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
M. P. S.

We can only find space for a part of the correspondence sent to us by M. P. S. The first letter, under the heading of "Druggist's Presumption," is as follows:—

"TO THE EDITORS OF THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

"GENTLEMEN,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to call attention to a state of things not only disgraceful to the parties implicated in the unlawful transaction, but highly detrimental to a considerable portion of the poorer classes of the Liverpool public. You are probably aware that a considerable number of the druggists here are in the habit of prescribing and dispensing medicines to people labouring under all forms of disease, which, by the way, they class under the generic term 'worm fever;' but you can have no idea of the frightful extent to which this practice prevails in this north end of the town. Children of all ages, suffering from all the ills to which flesh is heir, are brought to these pseudo-doctors—in other words, presuming quacks—are prescribed for, kept under their scientific treatment for days or for weeks as the case may be, until in many cases the poor victims of their malpractices are past all hope of recovery. Then to save themselves from being compelled to take an unpleasant part in a coroner's inquest, and, if possible, to prevent the child's (for it is principally children who are the sufferers) almost inevitable death, they recommend them to the dispensaries or some private practitioner, so that should the case terminate fatally a certificate of death may be obtained. To such a height has this practice reached, that children are brought to public institutions at the north end daily in a dying state, and nearly all of them have been previously under the treatment of these over-reaching druggists. Now, this practice is not only highly dangerous, but it is unlawful, as any one may see who will take the trouble to examine the Apothecaries' Act of 1815, which continues in force to this day, not having been abrogated by the Act of 1858. This Act declares it to be illegal for a man to prescribe and dispense medicine for gain under the pretence of curing another man's disease, unless he be duly certified to be a licensed apothecary. It further goes on to state that a chemist or otherwise unqualified man can neither prescribe nor dispense for gain in his own establishment, nor can he visit with that object in view. In proof of this, let me recall to your recollection a trial which took place in Hull some six or eight years ago, in which a chemist was fined £20 and costs for having prescribed and dispensed an eighteenpenny mixture to a working man.

"It is high time that such a flagrant abuse of a wise and wholesome measure of sanitary reform should be put a-top to; and the object of this letter will have been gained if it should be the means of directing the attention of the authorities, and of the public as well, to this dangerous state of matters.—Yours, &c.,
"M. D.

"Liverpool, Oct. 1864."

In reply to this pretty bit of slander two letters appeared—one from "M. P. S.," similar in tone to that which has been addressed to us, and the other from Mr. T. S. Patridge, a well-known dispensing chemist in Liverpool. The following extract from the letter of "M. P. S." gives the other side of the question:—

"Has 'M. D.' forgotten that, however ignorant druggists may be, their customers are vastly increasing in intelligence every age? If he does not believe in homoeopathy, hydropathy, and other new systems of treatment, he will be compelled before long to believe that the existence and increase of these systems is opening the eyes of the public to the fact that quackery and humbug are not entirely confined to druggists and empirics. Far be it from me to reflect upon the honourable medical profession in general. From more or less connexion with them for nearly half a century I can testify to their generous and disinterested conduct; and thousands of them are too noble-minded to make the mean attack which your correspondent has done upon the whole body of druggists. I have a strong opinion that your 'M. D.' not only presumes to prescribe, but also to dispense his own medicines, and perhaps with both together can hardly get sufficient public confidence. Like some of his class, he well knows that if he could rob the druggist of his rights (in common with all other dealers) to recommend his goods and wares in which he deals he would at once ruin 99 out of every 100 of the druggists in the kingdom; and no doubt he expects to have a portion of the spoil. Now, your correspondent tells us, many children are dying from the effects of worm medicines, and of course any others prescribed by druggists. If this is true, why does he not bring up the guilty offenders and punish them, rather than slander the whole body? The pains and penalties upon chemists are already heavy enough, as a late case or two have amply proved, even for those errors which no human care nor skill can entirely prevent. If your correspondent is anxious to increase them, perhaps he will inform us of some of those cases which often come before the public where death results from errors and ignorance in surgeries, when the medicines are dispensed by doctors' wives, errand boys, and other useful servants. A certificate of death from natural causes may

save an inquest where no unfriendly eye has to inspect the patient; but the public have at least this advantage in the cases of medicines supplied by druggists—every case of death will be well investigated, and not unfrequently by those most hostile to his interests."

In conclusion the writer remarks:—

"I would remind 'M. D.' that if children die while treated by druggists, they do not always live when treated by doctors, nor has the chemist any special interests in destroying them. Will he be alarmed if I let out a secret known to druggists as well as to doctors? The great majority of persons far overrate the power of medicine either to prevent death or cure disease; and our legislators knowing this, have refused, and will again refuse, the absolute monopoly which such men as 'M. D.' have long sought in vain."

The second letter of "M. D." simply repeats the accusations made in the first, and need not be reprinted here.

As to the right of chemists and druggists to prescribe, we may refer our readers to the opinion of the late Mr. Thompson Chitty, which we obtained and published in our journal for November 1861. It would be difficult to upset any opinion given by that eminent barrister.—[Ed. C. AND D.]

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

December 7th, 1864.

SIR,—The time has arrived for the trade to decide whether the Amended Act of the Pharmaceutical Society, or the Act of Incorporation as suggested by the United Society, shall become law; whether they will sanction the investment of a governing power in a Council which will not represent their wants, and which cannot have much sympathy with "outsiders," or whether they will exert themselves to assist the Executive of the United Society to incorporate all upon a broad free-trade principle.

It should be remembered that the Pharmaceutical Society did not express any intention to legislate until after the United had put forth its suggestions for an Act, but approved the proposed Bill of the Medical Council, and would have been contented had that passed the Legislature. However, certain liberal councillors, seeing the danger of inaction, deputed Mr. Orridge to obtain the signatures of the wholesale druggists, and the leading members of their Society, to a requisition to the Council that a meeting might be held to discuss certain amendments to the Pharmacy Act. A closed meeting was then held, at which you, Sir, as the representative of our interests, was refused admittance. About seventy members met together, and a very great difference of opinion existed.

Mr. Vizer has since by letter suggested the desirability of calling a meeting of the entire trade to learn the general opinion of the Pharmaceutical measure, but this suggestion has not been adopted, and now we find that a deputation of the Council have waited upon the Home Secretary to explain the provisions of the Bill, and as far as possible to gain for it the support of the Government, without consulting the trade as to whether it approved it or not. This is a very fair illustration of the way in which this body tries to ignore the existence of all outsiders, as though they had no interests involved. Then, I ask, will the trade submit to such treatment? Will they sanction such an unwarrantable presumption, that the Pharmaceutical Council represents them, when it does not even submit its Act for their opinion before taking it to Government—an Act which is intended to advance one class of druggists over the heads of others, and to represent some as superior in education and knowledge because they happen to be subscribers to this Society?

The United Society, on the other hand, has submitted its Bill to the whole trade, has solicited advice and amendments, and has obtained the opinions of leading members in the provinces. Meetings have been held throughout the country, and the druggists of London will be called together before Parliament assembles.

But, apart from societies, the question to decide is, which of the Acts deserves our support? And as petitions will shortly be sent for signatures by both societies, every one should make up his mind which it is to his interest to support, and, having so decided, to use his utmost endeavours to assist by every means in his power.

Every well-wisher of the trade must, as the time for parliamentary action approaches, regret more than ever the determined obstinacy of the Pharmaceutical Council in refusing to co-operate with the United Society, or to meet its members in conference for the purpose of agreeing to a Bill which would receive the sanction of the majority of both societies. Such a feeling was ably expressed by the President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association in his opening address, when he says, "It would be far better for us as a body, and more likely to secure the interests of the public too, who must and will have poisons in many cases with as great facility as possible, if the Pharmaceutical Society and the United Society of Chemists and Druggists would agree upon one measure to comprise the whole trade." This is the opinion of many pharmacists, and the action of the Executive of the United Society has been in accordance with it. The Pharmaceutical cannot possibly carry any measure with the United Society in opposition, and, unfortunately, as the representative of non-pharmacists, the latter has no alternative, but will use its utmost power to prevent any unjust measure being passed. Government will never sanction a restrictive Act; and unless the Pharmaceutical Society wishes to be defeated, it had better take the advice of its friends, and assist the United to carry a Bill which seeks to place the whole trade on an equal footing as a corporate body, yet reserving the present rights of pharmaceutical chemists.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

AN OUTSIDER.

P.S.—As there is great reason to suppose the Medical Council will put forth an Amended Bill during the coming session, we may congratulate ourselves that the Executive of the United Society has continued its opposition to any but self-government of the trade, although many thought the continued agitation unnecessary, and the danger at an end. The Pharmaceutical Society having supposed that they had obtained the support of the Medical Council for their Amended Act, may yet find that that despotic body wishes to keep the power in its own hands, and prefers an Act which will place the whole arrangements of Pharmacy under its control. The division amongst us gives encouragement, and the surest way to defeat the Medical Council is for an agreement to be come to between the two societies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

November 19th, 1864.

SIR,—There can be no question as to the desirability of united action on the part of the Chemists and Druggists of England, if ever they intend to secure the adoption of the *Chemists and Druggists' Act*, as set forth in your Journal of Nov. 15. Time is becoming very precious. It is evident to the most superficial observer that Government intends to make an alteration in the present method of dispensing drugs and chemicals; and unless the Chemists and Druggists have their own measure ready for parliament and ready to be backed by petitions from every city, town, and country village in England, that a measure may be introduced inimical to the trade, and distasteful to the public. It would be an impossibility to frame an Act to suit everybody, but if the draft drawn up by the Executive Committee meets with the sanction of the majority of the trade, by all means let those who have fancy crochets, and who cannot agree to one or more clause, remember that all movements to be successful must be united, and that if we are divided among ourselves the enemy will make good use of our division and secure our defeat. We have the power in our own hands, and the fault will be ours if we don't use it. In the first place, it is a question of £. s. d. to secure an organization; in the second place, labour to continue the agitation till our object is gained. Those who are not prepared to give both ought to stand on one side and let those who will enter the arena.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM HINDLE.

80, Abbey-street, Accrington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—During the last few months much correspondence has passed through the columns of your useful Journal on vexed questions of pharmaceutical politics. As those gentlemen who have conducted this correspondence wish it to be closed, my remarks must not be considered to convey a meaning antagonistic to this wish, but simply to touch upon one or two points not yet adverted to, either by the advocates of the Pharmaceutical Society, or the promoters of the United Society. In the first place, what is an apprentice, and what is he destined to be? I suppose an apprentice to be a pupil received to be taught the business of the person with whom he agrees (through his parents), either for a premium or a certain period of servitude or both, and destined eventually to be on a par with his master; or if by dint of innate genius he aspires to higher honour, the various societies and institutions of our country will reward him according to his deserts.

Having defined the term apprentice, I now ask where are the three generations (so to speak) of apprentices who, during the past twenty-three years, have passed through the hands of a great majority of pharmaceutical chemists? Do they swell the ranks of the Pharmaceutical Society? Allowing the usual percentage of deaths to have occurred, and also deducting a good percentage for careless and indifferent youths and others, who from other causes do not choose to follow the business, I think it will be admitted that there is a great majority now in business as chemists and druggists who are not connected with the Pharmaceutical Society. Who is to blame? Although the restrictive policy of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may have had a deterring influence, I think the fault is principally with those members of the Pharmaceutical Society who simply subscribe a yearly sum to uphold their institution without aiding the Council, by urging and assisting their pupils to acquire that knowledge which is essential to their passing the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Accepting Mr. Proctor's statement that one-third of the members of the United Society will be useless, excepting as subscribers, might we not also deduct from the number of pharmaceutical chemists these neutrals (if I may be allowed to use the term) and then what a sorry appearance the Pharmaceutical Society would have! But, as neutrals are necessary in every hive, Mr. Proctor will no doubt see the force of letting them remain.

Mr. Proctor is wishful to join the United Society, providing a good reason can be given to induce him to do so. As a member of the United Society I shall be glad to see Mr. Proctor's name on the list of members for the next year; and I scarcely think, when Mr. Proctor is reminded that, whilst the Pharmaceutical Society, which during the past twenty-three years has had at its command in subscriptions and accumulated interest upwards of £99,000, of which only £662 5s. has been expended in benevolence, has made such little advance, the United Society has, with an expenditure under £500 in three years, obtained upwards of 3,000 members, he will consider that it is worthy of his support, and likewise the support of the whole trade.

Inasmuch as the United Society has amongst its members several who were apprenticed with pharmaceutical chemists, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, by ignoring the existence of the United Society, has reflected a censure upon its own members, through whose incompetence or indifference these chemists and druggists were not properly taught their business, or sufficiently so to give them the courage to undergo the examination. This apathetic spirit leaves its traces in such lines as defunct local associations, whose existence and duration is marked in the reports of those acts which are now only known as things of the past. Surely the pharmaceutical chemists, and chemists and druggists of England, will not allow this stigma to rest upon them any longer, but by uniting together endeavour to promote the interests of the trade generally.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

EDWIN YEWDALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

November 24th, 1864.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Thos. Fardon, advocates the interests of country shopkeepers very admirably. I am well aware that these people are good customers of some of the "wholesale and retail druggists." In a small town not half an hour's walk from where I write, there are upwards of a score of grocers' shops; besides a very large number of cottage houses, where, amongst other things, you may see exposed for sale castor oil, hair oil, Epsom salts, penna, rhubarb, sp. nitric, tinctures, syrups, and sometimes even laudanum, with many other things which legitimately belong to the druggist's business. These are everyday articles in constant request, and I find that a very large bulk of the people buy them where they get the most for their money, caring little about quality if the quantity is large.

It is all very well to talk about securing to the qualified druggist the

sale of dangerous preparations, such as strychnine. Of course this provision would make him appear a person of importance, but I fancy he would prefer selling goods less risky and more profitable. Perhaps Mr. F. does not know that while a druggist is selling or using half an ounce of morphia, his neighbour, the grocer, will perhaps "get through" many a hundred weight of salts and semia.

I think Mr. F. would have written you a very different letter if he had spent some five or six hundred pounds in fitting up a shop in a country town or a village, and had then found that he had to compete with people who had never served an apprenticeship to any kind of trade whatever, but had taken to shopkeeping on a small scale because they found it profitable, or because some "wholesale and retail" man offered him assistance and instructions. There is many an educated man struggling hard for a living, and the number will be still greater if Mr. F.'s views are entertained, which to me do not seem much in favour of the much-talked-of reform.

Yours respectfully,

A COUNTRY DRUGGIST.

LAUDANUM AND TEETOTALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—In the last number, I notice at the end of your admirable article upon Dr. Taylor's Report, a paragraph with the above heading quoted from the *Spectator*. It is much to be regretted that so great an authority as Dr. Taylor should have to be made use of by the opponents of a movement which has done more than all other reforms toward the social elevation of the working classes. I have not yet seen any facts which will bear out the assertion "that the consumption of laudanum has increased with the progress of teetotalism." I think further research will show very clearly that various causes are at work in different localities which tend to the consumption of laudanum. In the *Spectator* paragraph, already alluded to, marshy districts are particularly mentioned in connexion with laudanum-drinking. I will also instance a cause for the spread of this practice which has come within my own personal knowledge. With the rapid development of the manufacturing system in our northern towns, other systems of a good and had character have also been developed. Early-marriages are of frequent occurrence, and it as frequently happens that both the father and mother of a young family are compelled to work at the factory, while their offspring are being taken care of by professional nurses, who are in the habit of drugging and stupefying the little creatures to prevent them giving much trouble. It sometimes happens that one of these so-called nurses will attend to as many as three or four children. That laudanum is used to an alarming extent by them is beyond all dispute. Of course it is much easier, and far more pleasant to make vague statements about teetotalism than to thoroughly investigate and find out the cause for an effect which we all deplore. I have for upwards of twenty years been brought into contact with teetotalers of all kinds, the most illiterate and the most intellectual, but never could discover that any one was addicted to the use of laudanum. Indeed, the tendency of abstinence from alcoholic drinks is to induce men to renounce narcotics, and to confine themselves to the real necessities of life. It is no uncommon occurrence for an habitual smoker to discontinue the use of tobacco after becoming a teetotaler. An acquaintance with the action of narcotic stimulants will show that the demand is altogether artificial and unnatural, and that by abstinence, and by abstinence alone, can any one ever escape from their influence. Indeed, when persons acquire the habit of using stimulants they are disposed to indulge in more than one—for example, the use of tobacco and drinking are very closely allied. I think it is only reasonable to suppose that if a man can be induced to forego the use of alcoholic stimulants, he is certainly in a better position for withstanding the fascinating influences of opium. It is a remarkable fact that after a man has been reclaimed from the vice of intemperance, the preservation of his health becomes to him a matter of permanent importance.

A TEETOTALER.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society held on the 30th ult. the several members of the Council were elected. The following is the list:—President.—Major-General Edward Sabine, R.A., D.C.L., LL.D. Treasurer.—William Allen Miller, M.D., LL.D. Secretaries.—William Sharpey, M.D., LL.D.; Mr. George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., D.C.L. Foreign Secretary.—Professor William Hallows Miller, M.A. Other Members of the Council.—Professor John Couch Adams, M.A.; James Alderson, M.D.; Mr. George Busk, Sec. L.S.; Colonel Sir George Everest, C.B.; Hugh Falconer, M.A., M.D.; Mr. John Peter Gassiot; John Edward Gray, Ph.D.; Thomas Archer Hirst, Ph.D.; Sir Henry Holland, M.D., D.C.L.; Henry Bence Jones, M.A., M.D.; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, K.C.B.; William Odling, M.B.; Professor William Pole, C.E.; Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A.; Sir John Rennie; Lord Stanley.



THERE has been a further slight improvement in business in Chemists during the past month; prices, however, show little variation. As the year is now drawing to a close, we do not expect much business to be done; but, on the opening of the new year, should money become more easy, we look forward to a good business and many articles to improve in value. A fair trade business has been done in Tartaric Acid, and the price is firm at

1s. 5d. Citric is more in demand, at 1s. 7d., at which price and a trifle under some large parcels have been sold. Oxalic is quiet, at 9d. to 9½d. Several sales made in Chlorate of Potass, at 11½d. to 12d. Sal Acetos is quiet, at 11½d. Bichromate has declined to 6d., and only small sales made. Prussiate of Potass is dull and nominal, at 11½d. A good business has been done in Iodine, and prices have advanced to 5½d. for best seconds. Quinine is dull, and Pelletier's is nominal at 5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.; English quiet at 6s. 1d. Cream Tartar declined to 97s. 6d. to 100s., but has again improved, and the last sales made were at 102s. 6d. to 105s. Small sales made in Sulphate of Copper, at 27s. 6d. to 28s. which are lower prices. Bleaching Powder declined to 9s. 6d., and is now firmer at 10s. to 10s. 6d. A good business has been done in Sulphate of Ammonia, at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. Sal Ammoniac is steady, at 36s. 6d. for seconds, and 38s. for firsts. Moderate sales in Flour of Sulphur, at 12s. Caustic Soda is quiet, at 16s. A fair business has been done in Alum, at 125s. for lump in casks, and 130s. in barrels. Bicarbonate of Soda is dull, at 11s. Muriate of Potass is quiet, at 13s. 6d. Refined Saltpetre is 1s. dearer, but sales made at 35s. to 35s. 6d. cash f. o. b.; Rough is about 1s. to 2s. higher. Linseed Oil has become dull, and the prices have declined to 33s. to 33s. 3d. on the spot, and 34s. 9d. for the first six months. Rape is rather quieter; Foreign Brown, 43s., and Refined, 46s. 6d. to 47s. Turpentine is quiet; sales of French made, at 62s. 6d. to 63s. Resin and Ashes are without change.

In the Drug market business has been small, and prices generally are in favour of the buyers. Several parcels of China Rhubarb of common quality sold at lower prices. All kinds of Bark have met a steady sale at previous rates. China Vermilion is 3d. to 4d. lower. Camphor has sold to a large extent, 1360 to 1400 chests having changed hands at from 87s. 6d. to 95s., the quotations being now firm at 92s. 6d. to 95s. Shellac is lower, and a good quantity on offer. Castor Oil has brought steady prices. Oil Aniseed is lower; sales made at 5s. 10d. to 6s. Several parcels Oil of Cassia sold at 7s. 9d. to 8s. Citronelle is steady at 5d. to 5½d. Turkey Opium steady from 16s. to 16s. 6d. Aloes are rather cheaper. Turmeric is about 1s. dearer. Cutch is in good demand, and about 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer. Gambier is 6d. to 1s. lower. Gum Olibanum is 3s. to 5s. cheaper. Arabic is steady. Ipecacuanha has advanced to 8s., and some large sales made at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. Jalap is steady at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. for fine. Cod Liver Oil is had for 12s. to 16s. for good and fine. Cubebs are rather lower, but sales made at 88s. to 90s. Bees' Wax is rather cheaper, several parcels of Jamaica selling at £8 10s. to £8 15s. Musk is steady. Sarsaparilla is rather cheaper. In other goods there is no material change.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mining Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASI PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.....	80 0 ..	97 6	85 0 ..	87 6
French	60 0 ..	85 0	40 0 ..	60 0
Oporto, red	46 0 ..	48 0	45 0 ..	47 0
Sicily	72 6 ..	75 0	70 0 ..	75 0
Naples, white	65 0 ..	78 0	65 0 ..	80 0
Florence, white	85 0 ..	90 0	87 6 ..	95 0
red	80 0 ..	85 0	80 0 ..	85 0
Bologna, white	90 0 ..	95 0	100 0 ..	105 0
ARROWROOT. (duty 4½ per cwt.)				
Berinda, per lb.....	1 6 ..	1 9	1 9 ..	1 11
St. Vincent	0 3½ ..	0 7½	0 6½ ..	0 8½
Jamaica	0 3½ ..	0 7	0 5½ ..	0 7
Other West India	0 3½ ..	0 4½	0 5 ..	0 6
Brazil	0 2½ ..	0 3	0 2 ..	0 4
East India	0 3 ..	0 5	0 3½ ..	0 4½
Natal	0 4½ ..	0 8	0 6 ..	0 10
Sierra Leone	0 4½ ..	0 5	0 5½ ..	0 5½
ASHES, per cwt.				
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	31 0 ..	31 6	31 0 ..	31 6
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	34 0 ..	0 0	36 0 ..	0 0
BRIMSTONE,				
rough, per ton.....	150 0 ..	160 0	145 0 ..	0 0
roll	195 0 ..	210 0	185 0 ..	0 0
flour	240 0 ..	250 0	230 0 ..	260 0
CHEMICALS,				
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4 ..	0 0	0 3½ ..	0 0
Citric	1 7 ..	1 7½	1 5 ..	0 0
Nitric	0 5 ..	0 5½	0 5 ..	0 5½
Oxalic	0 9 ..	0 9½	0 8½ ..	0 8½
Sulphuric	0 0½ ..	0 1	0 0½ ..	0 0
Tartaric crystal.....	1 5 ..	0 0	1 5½ ..	1 5½
powdered	1 5½ ..	1 6	1 6 ..	0 0
Alum	125 0 ..	130 0	130 0 ..	140 0
powder	140 0 ..	145 0	155 0 ..	0 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½ ..	0 6½	0 5½ ..	0 6
Sulphate	265 0 ..	290 0	270 0 ..	300 0
Antimony, ore	160 0 ..	180 0	200 0 ..	230 0
crudo	26 0 ..	0 0	22 0 ..	23 0
regulus	35 0 ..	36 0	40 0 ..	0 0
French star	36 0 ..	0 0	39 0 ..	0 0
Arsenic, lump	15 0 ..	15 6	16 0 ..	17 0
powder	5 6 ..	6 0	8 0 ..	8 6
Bleaching powder.....	10 6 ..	11 0	8 6 ..	9 0
Borax, East India refined..	0 0 ..	0 0	55 0 ..	0 0
British	56 0 ..	0 0	56 0 ..	0 0
Calomel	2 0 ..	2 10	0 0 ..	2 9
Camphor, refined	1 3 ..	1 4	1 5 ..	1 6
Copernia, green	52 6 ..	55 0	57 6 ..	60 0
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	2 4 ..	0 0	1 11 ..	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	0 0
Brunswick, per cwt.....	0 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	0 0

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 5½ ..	0 5½	0 4½ ..	0 5½
Magnesia, Carbon, per cwt.	42 6 ..	47 6	42 6 ..	45 0
Calcined	1 6 ..	1 8	1 6 ..	1 8
Minium, red	21 6 ..	24 6	21 3 ..	21 6
orange	32 6 ..	33 0	32 0 ..	33 0
Potash, Bichromate per lb.	0 6½ ..	0 0	0 7 ..	0 0
Chlorate	0 10½ ..	1 0	0 11½ ..	0 0
Hydriodate, per oz.	0 5½ ..	0 0	0 4½ ..	0 5
Prussiate, per lb.	0 11½ ..	0 0	0 11½ ..	0 11½
red	1 0½ ..	1 11	1 11 ..	0 0
Precipitate, red	2 10 ..	0 0	2 9 ..	0 0
white	2 10 ..	0 0	2 9 ..	2 10
Prussian Blue	1 0 ..	1 10	1 0 ..	1 10
Rose Pink	29 0 ..	0 0	29 0 ..	0 0
Sal-Acetos	0 11½ ..	0 0	0 10½ ..	0 10½
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	35 6 ..	37 6	36 0 ..	38 0
Salts, Epsom	9 6 ..	10 6	8 0 ..	8 6
Glauber	5 0 ..	5 6	5 0 ..	5 6
Soda, Ash,	0 1½ ..	0 2½	0 1½ ..	0 2½
Bicarbonate, per cwt.	11 0 ..	0 0	11 9 ..	12 3
Crystals	0 0 ..	37 0	92 6 ..	95 0
Sugar Lead, white per cwt.	37 6 ..	38 0	37 0 ..	0 0
brown	27 6 ..	28 6	26 0 ..	26 6
Sulphate Quinine, per oz.				
British, in bottle ..	6 1 ..	0 0	6 0 ..	6 6
Foreign	5 7 ..	5 8	5 9 ..	6 0
Sulphate Zinc, per cwt.	14 6 ..	15 0	14 6 ..	15 0
Verdigris,	0 11 ..	1 0	0 10½ ..	1 0
Vermilion, English	3 0 ..	3 4	2 8 ..	3 0
China	2 6 ..	2 8	2 0 ..	2 1
Vitriol, blue or Rom. per ct.	27 6 ..	28 6	30 0 ..	31 0
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Honduras, black	3 0 ..	4 4	3 6 ..	4 4
silver	2 6 ..	3 3	2 10 ..	3 6
Mexican, black	3 0 ..	3 3	3 4 ..	3 8
silver	2 9 ..	2 10	3 2 ..	3 4
Lima	0 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	0 0
Teneriffe, black	3 2 ..	3 7	3 5 ..	4 0
silver	2 9 ..	3 3	3 3 ..	3 5
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepatic	160 0 ..	170 0	160 0 ..	190 0
Scotaine	170 0 ..	300 0	170 0 ..	280 0
Cape, good	45 0 ..	47 0	44 0 ..	48 0
inferior	30 0 ..	42 0	30 0 ..	42 0
Barbadoes	60 0 ..	300 0	50 0 ..	360 0
Ambergris, grey	19 0 ..	22 0	18 0 ..	20 0
Angelica Root	20 0 ..	35 0	20 0 ..	35 0
Aniseed, China star	125 0 ..	130 0	125 0 ..	0 0
German, &c.	24 0 ..	39 0	20 0 ..	38 0
Balsam, Canada	0 10 ..	0 0	0 11 ..	1 0
Capivi	1 7 ..	1 9	1 3½ ..	1 5
Peru	4 8 ..	0 0	4 9 ..	4 10
Tolu	3 6 ..	2 7	3 8 ..	3 10
Bark, Cascarilla, per cwt.	25 0 ..	36 0	25 0 ..	40 0
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	0 9 ..	2 3	0 7 ..	2 2
Calisaya, flat	3 0 ..	3 6	3 6 ..	3 8
quill	2 9 ..	3 3	3 0 ..	3 4
Carthageua	1 1 ..	1 10	1 2 ..	1 8
Pitayo	1 5 ..	2 3	1 8 ..	2 6
Red	2 6 ..	9 0	2 6 ..	8 0
Bay Berries	0 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	0 0
Bucca Leaves	0 3 ..	0 10	0 3 ..	1 0
Camomile Flowers	25 0 ..	75 0	30 0 ..	75 0
Camphor, China	92 6 ..	95 0	100 0 ..	102 6
Canella alba	23 0 ..	33 0	19 0 ..	35 0
Cantharides	2 6 ..	2 7	3 6 ..	2 8
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5 6 ..	6 0	5 6 ..	6 8
inferior	4 4 ..	5 6	4 3 ..	5 6
Madras	2 3 ..	3 10	3 9 ..	5 4
Ceylon	5 0 ..	5 5	4 9 ..	5 1
Cassia Fistula, per cwt.	14 0 ..	28 0	20 0 ..	25 0
Castor Oil, 1st pale	0 6 ..	0 6½	0 5½ ..	0 6
2nd	0 4½ ..	0 6	0 4½ ..	0 5½
inferior and dark	0 4½ ..	0 4½	0 4 ..	0 4½
Bombay, in casks	0 4½ ..	0 4½	0 4½ ..	0 4½
Castorum	1 0 ..	20 0	1 0 ..	20 0
China Root	16 0 ..	23 0	15 0 ..	18 0
Cocculus Indicus	22 0 ..	24 0	18 0 ..	22 0
Cod Liver Oil	6 0 ..	16 0	6 0 ..	12 0
Colocyth, apple	0 7 ..	1 1	0 7 ..	1 0
Colombo Root	75 0 ..	110 0	50 0 ..	80 0
Cream Tartar				
French	100 0 ..	102 6	110 0 ..	0 0
Venetian	102 6 ..	105 0	112 6 ..	0 0
grey	90 0 ..	95 0	100 0 ..	105 0
brown	85 0 ..	92 6	97 6 ..	102 6
Croton Seed	90 0 ..	95 0	70 0 ..	80 0
Cubebs	87 6 ..	90 0	100 0 ..	105 0
Cumin Seed	20 0 ..	28 0	24 0 ..	35 0
Dragon's blood reed.....	200 0 ..	300 0	200 0 ..	300 0
lump	90 0 ..	260 0	95 0 ..	260 0
Galangal Root	15 0 ..	17 0	22 0 ..	25 0
Gentian Root	23 0 ..	0 0	18 0 ..	19 0
Guinea Grains	53 0 ..	60 0	75 0 ..	76 0
Honey, Narbonne	40 0 ..	80 0	40 0 ..	80 0
Cuba	23 0 ..	35 0	24 0 ..	36 0
Jamaica	23 0 ..	60 0	27 0 ..	60 0
Ipecacuanha	8 0 ..	0 0	7 11 ..	8 0
Isinglass, Brazil	1 4 ..	4 4	1 8 ..	4 0
East India	0 10 ..	4 4	0 6 ..	4 3
West India	3 0 ..	3 7	3 4 ..	3 6
Russian	9 6 ..	12 0	9 6 ..	13 0
Jalap	0 0 ..	5 8	0 10 ..	4 2

DRUGS—continued.		1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.	OILS—continued.		1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries . . . per cwt.	7 0	9 0	3 0	3 0	0 0	Madras per cwt.	30 0	37 0	40 0	41 0	
Gorman and French . .	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0		Palm, fine	35 0	36 6	36 6	37 6	
Italian	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0		Linseed	33 0	0 0	35 0	0 0	
Lemon Juice per deg.	75 0	80 0	80 0	83 0		Rapeseed, English, pale . .	45 0	0 0	41 0	0 0	
Liquorice per cwt.	65 0	70 0	60 0	80 0		brown	42 6	0 0	38 0	0 0	
Spanish	2 6	2 9	2 9	3 0		Foreign pale	40 6	47 0	41 0	0 0	
Italian	1 2	1 4	1 4	1 0		brown	42 6	43 0	38 0	0 0	
Manna, flaky	18 0	31 0	17 0	33 0		Lard	51 0	53 0	44 0	45 0	
small	11 0	14 0	11 0	16 0		Tallow	40 0	0 0	39 0	40 0	
Musk per oz.	14 0	10 0	18 6	19 0		Rock Crude per ton	£16 0	£17 0	£16 0	10 10	
Nux Vomica	0 0	0 0	0 0	15 0		Oils, Essential—					
Opium, Turkey	30 0	31 0	26 0	28 0		Almond, essential . . . per lb.	0 0	0 0	19 0	0 0	
Egyptian	2 9	3 0	3 0	3 6		expressed	1 0½	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Orris Root per cwt.	80 0	0 0	140 0	150 0		Aniseed	6 11	0 0	6 2	6 3	
Pink Root per lb.	0 9	1 6	0 8	1 10		Bay per cwt.	110 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	2 4	6 0	1 0	4 2		Bergamot per lb.	7 0	10 0	7 0	10 6	
Rhatany Root per lb.	2 6	6 3	1 8	4 4		Cajuputa, (in bond) . . per oz.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	
Rhubarb, China, round . .	0 0	10 0	5 6	6 0		Caraway per lb.	5 0	6 0	4 3	5 6	
flat	11 0	18 0	12 6	13 0		Cassia	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	
Dutch, trimmed . .	28 0	34 0	35 0	0 0		Cinnamon (in bond) . . per oz.	0 9	3 0	1 6	3 6	
Russian	130 0	0 0	120 0	125 0		Cinnamon Leaf	0 2	0 4½	0 2	0 4½	
Saffron, Spanish	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 0		Citronel	0 5½	0 6½	0 5½	0 5½	
Salep per cwt.	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 2		Clove	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0 11	1 7	0 10	1 0		Croton	0 9	1 0	0 0	0 0	
Para	1 6	2 3	1 2	2 4		Juniper per lb.	1 10	3 0	1 10	3 0	
Honduras	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 0		Lavender	2 6	4 6	2 6	4 6	
Jamaica	80 0	34 0	30 0	88 0		Lemon	5 0	7 0	4 0	9 0	
Sa safras per cwt.	12 0	23 0	12 0	23 0		Lemongrass per oz.	0 10½	0 11	0 7½	0 9	
Scammony, virgin . . per lb.	3 8	9 6	3 9	3 10		Mace, ex.	0 2	0 3½	0 1½	0 2	
second	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		Neroli	5 0	6 6	5 0	7 0	
Seneca Root	0 3½	0 5½	0 2	0 3½		Nutmeg	0 1	0 2½	0 1	0 2	
Senna, Calcutta	0 4½	1 5	0 3	1 2		Orange per lb.	5 0	6 9	5 0	6 6	
Bombay	0 3½	0 8	0 3½	0 8		Otto of Roses per oz.	16 0	24 0	15 0	26 0	
Tinnevely	4 3	0 0	3 0	3 3		Peppermint, per lb.					
Alexandria	0 11	0 11½	1 0	1 2		American	12 6	14 0	9 0	15 0	
Snake Root	0 0½	0 2½	0 1½	0 2½		English	34 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	
Spermaceti, refined . . .	15 0	16 0	12 0	13 6		Rhodium per oz.	0 0	0 0	3 6	5 6	
Squills	12 0	23 0	14 0	22 0		Rosemary per lb.	0 0	0 0	1 8	3 0	
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.	22 6	28 0	23 0	26 0		Sassafras	2 9	3 6	3 6	4 6	
West India	22 6	24 6	25 0	26 0		Spearmin	5 0	3 0	5 0	8 6	
Terra Japonica—	20 0	29 0	20 0	30 0		Spike	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Gambier per cwt.	26 0	33 0	20 0	37 0		Thyme	1 9	2 3	1 9	2 3	
Cutch	11 0	12 0	2 0	0 0		PITCH, British per cwt.	13 0	0 0	12 0	0 0	
Valerian Root, English . .	26 0	33 0	20 0	37 0		Swedish	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Vanilla, Mexican . . . per lb.	11 0	12 0	2 0	0 0		SALTPETRE, per cwt.					
Wormseed per cwt.	95 0	120 0	100 0	120 0		English, 6 per cent. or under	32 0	33 6	38 0	38 6	
GUM—Aminonine, drop, per cwt.	30 0	85 0	15 0	65 0		over 6 per cent. . . .	31 0	32 0	36 6	37 6	
lump	200 0	210 0	220 0	250 0		Madras	28 0	30 0	36 6	37 0	
Animi, fine pale	190 0	220 0	190 0	210 0		Bombay	26 0	30 0	34 0	37 0	
bold amber	160 0	180 0	160 0	180 0		British-refined	35 0	35 6	41 0	42 0	
medium	100 0	150 0	100 0	155 0		Nitrate of soda	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6	
small and dark	40 0	95 0	50 0	95 0		SEED, Canary per qr.	44 0	48 0	58 0	64 0	
ordinary dark	90 0	05 0	65 0	66 0		Caraway, English . . per cwt.	0 0	0 0	23 0	34 0	
Arabic, E. I., fine pale picked	64 0	85 0	44 0	64 0		German, &c.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
unsorted, good to fine	50 0	60 0	30 0	40 0		Coriander	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
red and mixed	25 0	40 0	15 0	30 0		East India	0 0	0 0	10 0	14 0	
siftings	120 0	160 0	120 0	160 0		Hemp	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Turkey, picked, good to fine	65 0	110 0	65 0	110 0		Linseed, Black Sea	59 0	60 0	57 0	60 0	
second and inferior . .	32 0	50 0	32 0	50 0		Calcutta	59 6	60 6	56 0	60 0	
in sorts	38 0	42 0	30 0	33 0		Bombay	62 0	63 0	61 0	62 0	
Gedda	68 0	72 0	54 0	58 0		Egyptian	54 0	0 0	60 0	0 0	
Barbary, white	42 0	56 0	32 0	34 0		Mustard, brown . . . per bshl.	0 0	0 0	9 0	13 0	
brown	33 0	36 0	30 0	32 0		white	0 0	0 0	8 0	11 0	
Australian	30 0	75 0	30 0	90 0		Poppy, East India . . . per qr.	52 0	53 0	50 0	0 0	
Assutetida, fair to good . .	350 0	850 0	350 0	630 0		Rape, English	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Benjamin, 1st quality . . .	280 0	300 0	280 0	300 0		Danube	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
2nd	50 0	240 0	50 0	240 0		Calcutta fine	55 0	56 0	48 0	50 0	
3rd	72 0	80 0	85 0	95 0		Bombay	64 0	65 0	56 0	60 0	
Copal, Angola, red	75 0	85 0	85 0	05 0		Teel, Sesmy or Gogy . . .	53 0	60 0	56 0	60 0	
pale	00 0	90 0	70 0	85 0		Cotton per ton	130 0	140 0	175 0	0 0	
Benguela	0 4	1 0	0 5	1 2		Ground Nut Kernels . . per ton	270 0	280 0	260 0	0 0	
Sierra Leone . . per lb.	24 0	40 0	35 0	52 6		SOAP, London yel. . . per cwt.	20 0	34 0	22 0	36 0	
Manilla	34 0	45 0	33 0	40 0		mottled	34 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	
Dammar, pale	160 0	170 0	100 0	120 0		card	46 0	50 0	50 0	0 0	
Galbaum	250 0	300 0	160 0	190 0		Castile	40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0	
Gamboge, picked, pipe . . .	140 0	240 0	90 0	150 0		Marseilles	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0	
in sorts	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 5		Soy, China per gal.	3 6	3 9	2 1	2 2	
Gnalaum per lb.	220 0	440 0	300 0	400 0		Japan	1 5	0 0	0 10	1 0	
Kino per cwt.	23 0	40 0	50 0	60 0		Sponge, Turkey, fine picked	19 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	
Kowrie	6 0	6 0	4 6	5 0		fair to good	7 0	17 0	8 0	18 0	
Mastic, picked per lb.	130 0	180 0	140 0	180 0		ordinary	2 0	6 0	3 0	6 0	
Myrrh, gd. and fine, per cwt.	70 0	120 0	70 0	130 0		Bahama	0 4	1 3	0 3	1 3	
sorts	65 0	70 0	70 0	76 0		TURPENTINE, Rough, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Olibanum, pale drop . . .	58 0	62 0	48 0	70 0		Spirits, French . . .	62 6	63 0	64 0	65 0	
amber and yellow . . .	17 0	44 0	10 0	35 0		American, in casks . .	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
mixed and dark	05 0	105 0	70 0	80 0		WAX, Bees, English . . .	170 0	175 0	170 0	175 0	
Senegal	73 0	05 0	77 6	107 6		German	162 6	185 0	162 6	180 0	
Sandrac	180 0	260 0	180 0	260 0		American	175 0	0 0	165 0	175 0	
Tragacanth, leaf	100 0	130 0	100 0	130 0		white fine	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
in sorts	4 0	48 0	42 0	47 10		Jamaica	170 0	190 0	180 0	185 0	
OILS per tun	62 0	65 0	76 0	78 0		Gambia	180 0	190 0	170 0	175 0	
Seal	52 10	53 0	53 10	54 0		Mogador	125 0	160 0	130 0	155 0	
Sperm, body	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		East India	150 0	180 0	140 0	180 0	
Cod	42 0	45 0	41 10	46 0		ditto, bleached	200 0	230 0	170 0	230 0	
Whale, Greenland	33 0	34 0	33 10	0 0		vegetable, Japan	57 0	65 0	52 0	70 0	
South Sea, pale	57 0	63 0	68 0	0 0		WOOD, DYE, per ton					
East India Fish	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0		Fustic, Cuba	170 0	180 0	155 0	160 0	
Olive, Gallipoli per ton	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0		Jamaica	100 0	115 0	135 0	140 0	
Florence, half-chest . .	27 0	37 6	46 6	47 0		Savanna	0 0	0 0	120 0	125 0	
Cocoonut, Cochiti . . . per cwt.	36 0	36 6	44 0	44 6		Zante	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Ceylon	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0		Logwood, Campeachy . .	180 0	210 0	190 0	200 0	
Sydney	38 0	0 0	30 0	40 0		Honduras	100 0	105 0	120 0	0 0	
Ground Nut and Gnu . . .						St. Domingo	80 0	0 0	90 0	95 0	
Bombay						Jamaica	70 0	75 0	90 0	92 6	

